

A NEW MEXICAN DIPLOPOD, *DECAPORODESMUS MOTZORANGI NIS*, TYPE OF A NEW FAMILY, *DECAPORODESMIDÆ*.

By F. C. KENYON.

The single specimen upon which this description is based was found in a lot of myriapod material collected by Mr. Lawrence Bruner in Mexico. The specimen is about 8 mm. in length, relatively slender, of a warm, brown color above, and lighter below, and with peculiar structural characters that readily distinguish it from all other known American diplopods. The segments are of the usual number found in the polydesmid group, but relatively short and loose. Or, in other words, the intersegmental membrane is prominent. The lateral carinæ are prominent, not decurved, and with the outer margin provided with a median notch that gives it a bituberculate appearance. In the first segment, which is large, they unite in front so as to form a broad plate overhanging and completely concealing the head. The margin of this plate is provided with ten tubercles. In the second segment the carinæ project forward, and the outer margin is trituberculate. The rest of the carinæ project outward. Towards the posterior extremity they incline more and more backward until in the last segment they unite behind, forming a pointed marginally 5-tuberculate plate overhanging the anal plates. Dorsally there are two rows of bi- and tri-tuberculated carinæ that increase in height posteriorly. In the antepenultimate segment the two rows converge, and in the penultimate segment become united, so that this and the last segment have a single crest-like process projecting considerably backward. Between the dorsal and the lateral carinæ are two rows of simple tubercles, the inner row of which is most prominent.

The repugatorial pores are distributed very peculiarly, occurring in the fifth, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, and fifteenth segments only. The pores are at the end of small white, conical, black-tipped stalks, arising from the posterior half of the outer carinal margin.

As in other polydesmids the first segment is apodous.

The general appearance, size, and the pore-bearing stalks suggest that the genus should be placed in the family *Stylodesmidæ*, erected by Cook for several Liberian diplopods. *The pore formula, however, and non-concealed character of the last segment are different, and at once preclude the possibility of the animal's being classed as one of the *Stylodesmidæ*. Inasmuch as the pore formula is unique, and separates the genus from all other described forms, it is proposed that it be considered the type of a new family, *Decaporodesmidæ*, as well as of a new genus and species, *Decaporodesmus motzoranginis*.

Habitat, Motzorango, Mexico.

The paper was discussed by Dr. Gill, who suggested *Oligodesmus* as a more appropriate generic name. Also discussed by Messrs. Howard, Dyar, Ashmead, and Currie.

—Mr. Dyar presented a paper entitled—

IDENTIFICATION OF THE EUCLID LARVÆ FIGURED IN
GLOVER'S "ILLUSTRATIONS OF NORTH
AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGY."

By HARRISON G. DYAR, Ph. D.

This work was not examined in time to include references to it in the "Life Histories of the New York Slug Caterpillars," which I have been publishing in the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*. I therefore give a list of the Euclid larvæ figured in it, with notes on those forms which have not been bred. Many of the larvæ were unknown to Glover by name.

Euclea delphinii Bdv. The larva is figured pl. 11, fig. 5. The figure pl. 10, fig. 21, seems to represent the same thing, perhaps immature and parasitized.

Euclea indeterminata Bdv. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 8, and pl. 109, fig. 8.

Sibine stimulea Clem. Larva, pl. 10, figs. 18 and 19.

Adoneta spinuloides H.-S. Larva, pl. 95, fig. 18.

Parasa chloris H.-S. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 3.

Sisyrosea textula H.-S. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 2.

Phobetron pithecium S. & A. Larva, pl. 14, fig. 4.

Eulimacodes scapha Harr. Larva, pl. 11, figs. 6, 7, and 10; pl. 95, fig. 20.

Apoda biguttata Pack. Larva, pl. 14, fig. 1; pl. 11, fig. 11.

Heterogenea flexuosa Grt. Larva, pl. 95, fig. 19.

Tortricidia fasciola H.-S. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 14.

UNIDENTIFIED LARVÆ.

No. 1, pl. 11, fig. 9. I have taken this larva and think it is *Sisyrosea nasoni* Grt. An account of it will appear in the *New York Journal*, probably during 1898. [See *Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, March, 1899, Vol. VII, p. 61.]

No. 2, pl. 11, fig. 1, and pl. 20, fig. 40. The first figure shows an elliptical flattened larva, pale bluish-green, with a subdorsal white line. Lateral horns, eleven in number, pointed, constricted at base, smaller towards the extremities except the pair on joint 13, which are suddenly larger. No subdorsal horns except little stubs on the first two segments, but Glover remarks, in the text, "has peculiar glass-like spines on the back, which unfortunately were broken off." The second figure is pale green without marks,